

# Effective Tax Rate for Selected Property Classes Tax Years 1999 to 2006 Table One

EXHIBIT 9  
DATE 2.1.07  
HB 356

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 1999-2006	00-06
Class 4 Residential w/sales ratio adjustment <sup>1</sup>	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	-1%	0%
Class 4 Commercial w/sales ratio adjustment <sup>2</sup>	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	-21%	-19%
Class 5 Pollution Control	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	29%	22%
Class 7 Non-Centrally Assessed Utilities	3.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	70%	23%
Class 8 Business Equipment	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	-37%	20%
Class 9 (split) Non-Electric Property of Electric Utilities <sup>3</sup>	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.4%	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%	22.5%	21%
Class 12 Railroad and Airline Property	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	-24.9%	2%
Class 13 (split) Telecommunications & Electric Property <sup>3</sup>	3.4%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	-38%	9%

- Between 1996-2002, sales analysis found the market value for residential property had grown 24% over the six year reappraisal cycle. To reflect this market difference, the assessment value for residential property was adjusted to reflect the
- Analysis done for the Class 12 tax rate study commercial property found that the market value of commercial was 66% to 100% more than the assessment value. The market value for Class 4 commercial was adjusted to reflect the true market val
- In 1999, the legislature created property Class 13 with a taxrate of 6% for electrical generation and telecommunications property that was previously in Class 9 at a tax rate of 12%. The split above shows the treatment of this property had